Vol. XI.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

No. 55
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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1797.

Lands for Sale and Settlement.

WHEREAS the Pennsylvania Population Company, have purchased, of the State of Pennsylvania, several large and valuable Tracts of Land, lying in the triangle of Presqu'isle, on Lake Erie, and on the waters of Beaver creek, French creek, and Alegheny river, and having had the said tracts surveyed and divided into 500 acre lots, do now offer PARTS of them to the public for sale on the most reasonable terms and payments. The Company having deputed and appointed Judah Colt, Esq. also one of the members of their board of managers, their agent in general, and also with exclusive powers to dispose of a large tract of land to settlers; and having appointed Thomas Reese, William Power, and Ennion Williams, Esqrs. their agents for disposing of the other PARTS of the Company's land, agreeably to such directions as they may receive.

The said Colt will reside at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie, the said Reese at Presqu'isle, the said Power at Cussewago creek, and said Williams at the forks of Little Beaver creek, where they will keep their respective offices for the Company's lands, in which great encouragement will be given to actual settlers and families, who come to reside in the country. Individuals or companies applying at their offices, respectively, may be informed of those terms, where attendance will be given, maps of the Company's land exhibited, particular tracts shewn, and all due attention paid to applicants. Encouragement will be given to useful mechanicks who first apply.

Roads will be opened and mills erected. Stores of provisions, implements, &c. are laid in to be sold on reasonable terms to persons settling on the lands, which the Company have to dispose of.

The lands are good, the soil rich, the climate healthy, and they possess many advantages from water communication.

For further particulars, those who are inclined to treat for any part of the same, are referred to the agents aforesaid.

JOHN NICHOLSON, President.
JOHN FIELD,
THEO. CAZENOVE, } Managers.
WALTER STEWART,

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such transgressors, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

Grammar School.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Composition and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.*

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate.—The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known by application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the subscriber in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, two miles from Pittsburgh, a dark bay Horse, with a bald face, the near eye wall'd, four white feet, shod round, long bob tail, branded on his near shoulder D some saddle marks, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the subscriber or to Ephraim Jones, at the Lower Ferry opposite Pittsburgh, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.*

JAMES KERNS.

April 20, 1797.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he keeps Thomas Stokely's Office for the Fourth District, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, including the waters of Big Beaver, at the house of John Wolf, in Beaver town, where he has a great number of drafts of Donation Lands, which may be seen on application, and will do any business in the line of a surveyor on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH HEMPHILL.

April 15, 1797.

MERELY *from a desire to preserve the beautiful neck of my Morganza Colt, A, I have formerly resisted the solicitations of several gentlemen to suffer him to cover their mares the ensuing season, at any price; but on other repeated solicitations, having confined to his serving a few more than my own stock at Twenty Dollars for each, I think it proper to give notice to the gentlemen who first made application; and that their mares shall have the preference in point of time, if sent to him late in next month, or early in June; until when, A will not be suffered to cover any, except such as shall be destined for Kentucky, &c. He will then be two years old; and now measures 15 hands in height. He is a silver bay, beautifully marked. A book shall be kept by the groom, from which gentlemen may at any time obtain certificates of the dates when their mares were covered, by this justly admired colt, and of his pedigree, which is of the first blood. As A will not be suffered to cover more than one mare on the same day, good pasturage shall be reserved for those sent to him, at 3/9 per week.*

It is probable that the seraglio of this noble animal will be crouded next year; and more especially when it is known that he will be removed back to Prospect, in New-Jersey, the year following: I therefore now make known, that he shall not, then, favour more than one mare each day, during that season; and that the first applicants, by letter or otherwise, shall have the preference in point of time.

GEORGE MORGAN.

Morganza, April 20, 1797.

BOLD HUNTER,

Of the great English Coach or Dray breed, covers mares at Morganza this season at Four Dollars each. He has not his superior in this country for the above purposes. He is 16 hands high, and a coal black, with a handsome blaze.

All persons having any demands against the subscriber, are requested to bring forward their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unless they make payment on or before the first day of May next, their accounts will be put in suit without distinction.

RODERICK M'KINNY.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1797.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, an apprentice boy named Robert All, about 11 years of age, dark coloured hair, and a remarkable down look, had on a round about jacket and overalls. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to me in M'Kee's Port, shall have the above reward paid by

JAMES COLHOON, jun.

April 1, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, April 1797.

A.

SAMUEL *Adams, St. Clair township. Jas. Alexander, Washington county, George Aitken, Mr. Andrews, Franklin. Anstey, Pittsburgh. John Armstrong.*

B.

Jacob Beals, 2. Joseph Barnard, Ephraim Burrows, William Burgess, Doctor John Bell, David Bower, Washington county. Alexander Brown, William Byers.

C.

James Campbell, Esq. Michael Castner, Castner's ferry. William Carrell, Mifflin township. Thomas Clair, Fayette. Robert Colwell, Samuel Collart, Jacob Coons, John M'Cormick. Luke Craford, George Crauford, Doctor Samuel Culbertson.

D.

Joseph Davis, M'Kee's Port. Bartholomew Dennis, Robert Diek, Racoon. James Dickson, John Downer, Eaward Doyle, Esq. Richard Dun, Robert Duff, Samuel Davis.

F.

Anthony Foster, Francis Freer, John Fulton, Doctor James Francis, Fayette. Henry Frosp.

G.

John Garden, Thomas Campbell, James Gilky. 2 James Gallagher, David Given, John Gid, Versailles township. Henry R. Graham.

H.

John T. Hall, Elizabeth town. Jacob Hoffman, Daniel Huston, John Hull, 2. Luke Hull, Meadville. Luke Hudson, David Henry.

I.

John Johnson, John W. Johnson, James Izard, Franklin. Nathaniel Irish, Elizabeth Juckman, near Redstone. Doctor Gates Jamison, John Johnston, French creek.

K.

Daniel Kline, John Knight, 3. James Kildoe, Peters creek. David Kerr, M'Kees Port. George Kinnear, Brownsville.

L.

Simon Levy, Benjamin Lovejoy, Henry Lemon, Elizabeth township. John Limes, Henry Lang.

M.

John M'Elwain, 2. David Macklan, Jas. Miller, Peters creek, Ann M'Dowel, Robert M'Clelland, Charles Morgan, 3, Racoon. John R. Mills, Donald M'Leod, William Maxwel, Versailles township, John M'Cullough, George Moore, Wm. M'Corraban, widow M'Pherrin, Wm. M'Cray, Presqu'isle. Barnard M'Mackhan.

N.

Jacob Nisley, Ohio county.

O.

Lawrence Owen.

P.

John Pollard, Doctor Jesse Pennel, Bridgport. Robert Porter, John Power, Meadville James Parker.

R.

James Rough, Mrs. Randolph, Presqu'isle. John Robinson, John Risher, John Roseburgh.

S.

Robert Snodgrass, Martin Strong, Revd. Henry Spear, Benjamin Steer, Alex. Smith, 2. Thomas Street, Jacob Schoafer, Westmoreland. Wm. Snodgrass, John Sampson, Racoon. Henry Slawter, Elizabeth Shaum.

T.

William Todd, John Thompson.

V.

Thomas Vanhorn, Meadville. Doctor Thos. Van Dyke.

Y.

John Yeates.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Sunday night the 2d of April, from Mingo creek, a black Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, blind in his off eye, one of his hind feet white, branded with a stirrup iron on his left shoulder, and has some saddle marks. Also a Mare Colt, about 14 hands high, 2 years old, a dark bay, branded with a stirrup iron on the left shoulder, black mane and tail, the hair of the tail cut partly round. If stolen, the thief brought to justice, and the horses secured so that the owner may get them again, the above reward will be paid, or Eight Dollars and reasonable charges if delivered to the subscriber on Peters creek, Washington county.

JOHN BLACK.

April 20, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to the Houses of Congress, January 19, 17[97]

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

TO this detail I have to add; That the loans and supplies received from France in the American war, amounting nearly fifty three millions of livres, the United States under their late Government have been enabled to pay not two million and a half of livres; that the present Government after paying up the arrearages and instalments mentioned by Mr. Jefferson has continually anticipating the subsequent instalments, until the year 1795, the whole our debt to France was discharged by anticipating the payment of eleven millions and a half of livres; no part of which would have become due until the 2d of Sept. 1796. when only one million & a half—one million at subsequent periods—the last not until the year 1802.

There remain yet various passages in Adet's notes on which some observations are to be made.

In my letter of the 1st November last, answer to Mr. Adet's note of October 2, in which he communicated the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d July declaring that the flag of the Republic of France, should treat the flag of neutral the same manner as these shall suffer it to be treated by the English. I asked an explication of the decree, mentioning the circumstances which excited doubts. There seemed to be sufficient cause for inquiry. In the decrees referred to the *past* captures by the English our knowledge of *them* would have been some guide in forming our opinion of the threatened captures by the French but the operation of the decree was to depend on the *future* conduct of the English the French were to treat the flag of neutrals as these *shall* suffer it to be treated by the English. As this could not be ascertained beforehand, we wished to know whether the reclaims then exercised by the British Government were confined as of a right to justify a denial of those rights which were pledged to us by our treaty with France. Whether the orders had actually been given to capture the vessels of the United States. And if given, what where the precise terms of those orders? Mr. Adet in his reply, says that I appear not to have understood either the decree of the Directory or his note which accompanied it. The meaning of the decree is certainly not very obvious. The manner of executing it, was declared to depend on a contingency—the future conduct of the English. How were the French cruisers in the four quarters of the world to determine what was the conduct of the English at any given time? If he could have furnished a copy of the orders actually given to French armed vessels, under the decree, we might have seen clearly what were the intentions of the directory. If we are to take the practice of the French armed vessels and some of the French tribunals as the true illustration of the decree, Mr. Adet's own explanation will be very defective.

He has specified only two cases, the taking of English (or other enemy's) property on board American vessels, and the seizure of all the goods clothed as contraband in our treaty with Great Britain. In the case of contraband goods the seizure of them is lawful only when they are destined to the ports of their enemies; and the *contraband goods only* are liable to confiscation. But the special agents of the directory in the West Indies order the seizure of all vessels having on board contraband goods, no matter what the destined to an enemy's or to a neutral, or even to a French port, and when seized, they confiscate not merely the contraband articles but all other goods, and the vessels in which they are laden. They also affirm in their decrees of confiscation another case of capture and condemnation—that the American vessels has failed to or from a port in possession of the English. We are not informed that the English take any neutral vessels for this cause. We have heard of several American vessels being captured and condemned by the French, merely because they had not a sea letter, when no doubt could have been entertained of the property being American. Yet it is conceived that the want of a sea letter was never intended to exclude other proofs of property.

Further, ought we to have imagined that the executive directory intended to leave it to the discretion of every privateer and of every inferior tribunal to judge what at any

ſubſequent to their decree was the *actual* ment received by American veſſels from Britiſh? Ought we to have imagined the decree was formed in ſuch indefinite s on purpoſe to give ſcope for arbitrary ructions, and conſequently for unlimit- ppreſſion? Ought we to have imagined Mr. Adet has himſelf declared to be meaning of the decree, that the French d veſſels were not to content themſelves capturing American veſſels having Eng- property or contraband goods on board, getting ſuch property and goods con- ned by their tribunals; but if any En- commanders were to practiſe "*vexati-* toward Americans, that Frenchmen to do the ſame? Ought we to have gined that the directory intended the ci- ns of France ſhould be encouraged to revenge on their friends for the outrages heir enemies? And what is to limit theſe tions? If one Engliſh commander in a dred perverſely and wantonly abuſes his er, is every French officer to become his in diſhonor? Or if we are to ſuffer only ſure for meaſure (and ſurely the decree not beyond this) who is to deſignate the y hundredth French officer who is to be inſtrument of ſimilar oppreſſion.

ut French armed veſſels are to make all e captures in violation of the treaty, and are to ſuffer all theſe vexations in violati- of reaſon and humanity, while we endure m from the Engliſh "without any effica- s oppoſition!"—And what oppoſition be deemed *efficacious?* For all captures de by the Britiſh, contrary to the law of ions we have, agreeable to that law, de- nded ſatisfaction. The Britiſh have en- ed to make us ſatisfaction; and commiſ- ners are now ſitting to liquidate thoſe de- nds— What oppoſition could have been re efficacious? What further oppoſition be lawful?

Inſtead of further comments on this ſub- t, let me preſent to you ſome paſſages in r. Adet's letter of the 14th of July 1795. 7) In this letter he communicated to the cretary of ſtate the decree of the commit- e of public ſafety of the 3d of January 95, repealing the 5th article of the decree the 5th of November 1794 (38) The let- r violates our treaty by ſubjecting the pro- erty of the enemies of France on board A- erican veſſels to capture, and by adding to e liſt of articles contraband; It was there- re repealed by the former. Mr. Adet ſeiz- this occaſion to make the following de- aration "You will ſee, Sir, (ſaid he) in oth [the decrees] the undiſguiſed diſpoſition d ſincere deſire of the French government eligiouſly to obſerve the engagements it has ontracted with its allies and its readineſs to edreſs infractions which have never taken lace but from the impulſe of circumſtan- es." It is amidſt her triumphs that the re- ublic loves to give this ſtriking mark of its idelity. Victorious France knows no other oncern than that of juſtice,—no other di- lomatic language than that of truth.—To his truth, to this juſtice, to this fidelity, we ow make our appeal.

From the ſtile of Mr. Adet's complaint of he Britiſh being *ſuffered* to arm in our ports, t might be imagined the inſtances were nu- erous. None were *permitted*; the *actual* rmaments were few: and are as old as the ear 1793, and were repreſented by Mr. Ge- net to the ſecretary of ſtate.—"What an- ſwer (aſks Mr. Adet) did the government give to the repreſentations of the miniſter of the French Republic in this reſpect? It is ſaid that theſe veſſels ſailed too ſuddenly; that it was not able to cauſe them to be ſtop- ped." The anſwer was given by the ſecre- tary of ſtate in different words. (39) "Thoſe from Charleſton and Philadelphia have gone off *before it was known* to the government, and the former indeed in the firſt moments of the war, and before preventative meaſures could be taken in ſo diſtant a port." In the caſe of the Truſty Capt Hale, at Baltimore, the governor of Maryland having been in- formed that ſhe had been *buying guns* had given orders to examine the fact, "but ſhe got off before the officer got on board, hav- ing cleared out three or four days before." I have not obſerved that Mr. Genet ever re- newed his complaint with regard to any of theſe veſſels, whence I ſuppoſe he was ſatis- fied with the anſwer: as indeed he ought to have been. The two Engliſh veſſels that ſailed from Philadelphia eſcaped even the vigilance of the French Conſul (40) both had departed many days before he had been in- formed of them—This is ſtated by the Con- ſul himſelf in his report of the 21ſt June 1793, to Mr. Genet. And yet the government is now charged by Mr. Adet with violating the treaty becauſe it did not ſtop them! although the officers of the United States had been re- quired to be watchful, and to report all ille- gal armaments in our port, yet it was natu- ral for the government to expect to derive information from the French Conſuls, who doubtleſs were charged by their own govern- ment to be particularly vigilant in regard to all attempts at ſuch armaments by the ene- mies of the Republic. Mr. Adet remarks that "Some inhabitants of the United States had aided in theſe illegal armaments of the enemies of France;" and aſk, "what mea- ſures were taken againſt them? Was any ſearch made to diſcover them—to proſecute them? Never"—Yet the very letter from Mr. Genet to the ſecretary of ſtate, in which and its incloſures Mr. Adet has found this ſubject of complaint, ſuggeſts a different conclusion; "I learn with pleaſure (ſays Mr. Genet) by your letter of the 23d of this month (June 1793) that the government of Georgia have cauſed to be ſtopped a veſſel armed in that ſtate, for the purpoſe of crui- ſing againſt the French, and that the perſons intereſted in this veſſel will be proſecut- ed." (41)

I ſhall ſay but a few words on the ſubject of the letters of which Mr. Adet complained that they remained unanſwered. The firſt (of Sept. 29th, 1795) contained thoſe re- proachful inſinuations which were recited in my letter of the 1ſt of Nov. laſt. Why were theſe introduced by him if they were not to be applied? An anſwer was draughted on the ſubject of his letter, with animadverſions on thoſe inſinuations: but deſiring to avoid irritations, the anſwer was not ſent. It was deemed of the leſs conſequence, ſeeing my letter to Mr. Munroe of the 12th of Sept. 1795, the ſentiments and reaſonings of the government on that and other ſubjects relat- ing to France had been fully expreſſed, to enable him to make immediate communica- tions to the French government itſelf; and it was hoped that the information given in that letter, and in others written to him the preceding ſummer, would have furniſhed materials (and that theſe materials would have been timely uſed) for ſuch repreſentati- ons as would have ſatisfied the French go- vernment, that the United States, in form- ing the treaty with Great Britain, and only exerciſed an indiſputable right: and neither by that treaty nor any other act had infringed a ſingle article of our treaties with France.

On the ſubject of the impreſſes of our ſea- men, mentioned in Mr. Adet's letters of March and April 1796. I ſhall only add, that nothing was more notorious than that theſe impreſſes had excited univerſal reſent- ment in the United States, and been the ſub- ject of repeated remonſtrance from our go- vernment to the Britiſh court. Thus in Mr. Pinckney's note to Lord Grenville in Auguſt 1793, which was publiſhed here that year, in the ſame collection of ſtate papers with Mr. Jefferſon's letter of September 7th (42) which Mr. Adet thus quoted, and on the 5th page next ſucceeding it, we find the fol- lowing: "Under this head, it may be ob- ſerved that for the want of arrangements be- ing made for the ſecurity of American ſea- men in the ports of this country, (England) they are ſubject to the various hardſhips Mr. Pinckney has *ſo frequently detailed* to Lord Grenville." And in the next page, in this letter to Mr. Jefferſon, Mr. Pinckney ſays— "The protection afforded our ſeamen re- mains alſo on the ſame footing; they (the Britiſh government) profeſs a willingneſs to ſecure to us all real American ſeamen, when proved to be ſuch; but the proof they will not deſpenſe with." To remove as far as poſſible the embarraſſments ariſing from this cauſe, and more effectually to protect our ſeamen, was the object of a bill pending in Congreſs, and the ſubject of public debate, at the time I received Mr. Adet's letters. This bill was paſſed into a law.

All theſe acts demonſtrated that the go- vernment did not aſſent, but on the contrary, that they reſiſted the impreſſment of Ameri- can ſeamen; and this reſiſtance has been continued: conſequently we cannot be charged on this ground with a violation of our neutrality.

Among the former ſubjects of complaint not now renewed by Mr. Adet is that againſt the government for permitting the purchaſe and exportation of horſes, by Britiſh agents, in the courſe of the laſt Winter and Spring. The correſpondence on this ſubject is leng- thy; and yet the queſtion lies within a very narrow compaſs.

Perhaps no rule is now better eſtabliſhed, than that neutral nations have a right to trade freely with nations at war; either by carrying and ſelling to them all kinds of Merchandize, or permiting them to come & purchaſe the ſame commodities in the neutral territory; in the latter caſe, not refuſing to one power at war what it permits another to purchaſe; with this exception in reſpect to articles contraband, that if the cruiſers of one of the belligerent powers meet at ſea with neutral veſſels laden with ſuch articles diſ- tined to the ports of their enemies, the neu- tral veſſels may be captured, and the con- traband goods will be lawful prize to the captors: but the reſidue of their cargo and the veſſels themſelves are to be diſcharged.

But if there were any doubt of this point under the law of nations, there can be none in relation to France and the United States; becauſe this matter is ſpecially regulated by their treaty of commerce. This treaty, ſo far from *reſtraining* the trade of either party remaining neutral, while the other is engag- ed in war, *provides regulations agreeably to which it ſhould be conducted.*

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, Pluvoiſe 18.

THE three arreſted conſpirators are impri- ſoned in the temple. It is ſuſpected that he who declares his name to be Dunau is the duke of Bourbon. What can autho- riſe this conjecture, is, the other priſoners qualify him with the title of Monſeigneur (my lord) and addreſs him with great reſpect although he declared in his interrogatories he was a grocer; becauſe he was the only one of the accuſed at whoſe houſe large ſums of money were found. The reſult of the examination of all their papers appears to be that the duke of Bourbon is the perſon to whom Louis XVIII. had entruſted the execu- tion of this plan. On the day he was con- ducted to the apartment he was to occupy, in order to proceed to the examination of his papers in his abſence, ſix men well arm- ed attempted to reſcue and carry him off, which certainly ſeems to indicate that he muſt be a perſon of importance. This doubt, however, cannot fail of ſoon being cleared up, for to-morrow he is to appear before his judges. All the accuſed are to be tried by a permanent council of war of the 17th military diviſion, appointed in virtue of the law of Brumaire 13th.

Several journals had publiſhed the arreſta- tion of 60 grenadiers of the guards of the legiſlative body; the truth is, that only ſix have been arreſted.

LONDON, March 2.

From Dover we learn, upon information that may be relied on, that five French fri- gates are now in Dunkirk roads, and that a number of gun boats are ready in that har- bour, report ſays 35. There are likewiſe from 12 to 15,000 troops at that place either embarked or ready for embarkation. This armament is ſuppoſed to be deſtined for ſome part of the Engliſh coaſt.

By a gentleman who lately came from France, we learn, that the French find great difficulty in fitting out their ſhips at Breſt, from the want of naval ſtores. They have likewiſe there near twenty thouſand banditti, of the deſcription of thoſe lately landed in Wales, and of whom the French govern ment would be glad to get rid in the ſame way.

March 7. By ſome Britiſh officers who ar- rived in town yeſterday from France, but whoſe names we deem it improper to men- tion in a public paper, we have the follow- ing particulars, upon the authenticity of which the public may rely. Theſe gentle- men ſtate, that France is in the utmoſt con- fuſion—ſeveral diſcoveries have been made by the directory, that by various bodies and in various parts of France, a revolution was intended at the period of the general election —in conſequence of which the projected in- vaſion of this country is, for the preſent ſuſpended, and all the troops along the coaſt, as far as Breſt, were on their march to Pa- ris and its vicinity.

The plan of an invaſion of this country, however the Britiſh nation may be aſſured, is not laid aſide. After the elections are over it will unqueſtionably be put in execu- tion, as there are about 100,000 men of whom the French government wiſh to get rid. Had it not been for the interruption given by the elections, the invaſion was in- tended to have been made about the preſent time. The delay, we have no doubt, will only increaſe the certainty of our ſecurity againſt all their attempts, by an increaſe of preparation to reſiſt them. There is almoſt an univerſal cry in France for peace.

We yeſterday morning received (by ex. preſs) Paris papers to the 4th, and Bruſſels papers to the 2d inſt.

Buonaparte, ſtill penetrating further into Italy ſtates, in a letter dated from head quar- ters at Macerata, on the 13th ult. that he hoped to be that evening at Foligne, 69 miles diſtant from Rome. Of the treaſure of Loretto, the value of which was eſtimat- ed at three millions of livres tournois, only about one million had fallen into his poſſeſ- ſion.

In a ſubſequent letter, dated from Ancona, on the 18th, the ſame general mentions, that the French troops had gotten poſſeſſion of Umbria, the country of Peragia, and the ſmall province of Sarorino.

The number of French emigrants in Eng- land appears, by an exact account authenti- cated by government, to be between twelve and thirteen thouſand.

On Thurſday night laſt accounts were received at the admiralty, that the Spaniſh fleet had been ſeen ſafely through the gut of Gibraltar, and ſteering to the northward under eaſy ſail. They are no doubt deſtined to Breſt to join the French fleet.

Orders were ſent to Portſmouth, in con- ſequence of this news to ſtop the ſailing of Sir Alan Gardner.

Bougainville, ſo well known by his voyage round the world, has been appointed by the directory to the command of a ſquadron— it is not ſaid whether at Breſt or Toulon.

Charlier one of the Council of Elders, and a ſtrong ſupporter of the mountain has blown his brains out.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 8th February 1797.

"The ſucceſſes in Italy arrive very op- portunely for the directory and councils.— Had not ſomething turned up wherewith to amuſe the populace of Paris, the pretended conſpiration, of which I informed you in my laſt, would probably have [illegible] real one. Great clamours for [illegible] where. The rulers alone are [illegible] the continuation of the war. [illegible] peace, being aſſured that nothing [illegible] then do will reſtore the people to [illegible] mer eſtate, and conſequently the [illegible] tents will prevail; and they well k[illegible] from diſcontent to mutiny and fro[illegible] to maſſacre the progreſs in Fra[illegible] tremely rapid. The French end [illegible] with a ſong, accordingly one is no[illegible] about the ſtreets, in which De La [illegible] Lord Malmſbury are repreſented, [illegible] as a Lyon's whelp, the former a [illegible] wrangling for the carcaſſes of [illegible] beaſts of the foreſt. The greateſt [illegible] the odium is however, thrown on La Croix, whom all claſſes ſeem to execrate moſt heartily. The taking of the oath of hatred to royalty this year was attended with ſome circumſtances, that if I had time to detail them to you, would ſatisfy you, that no one took it with ſincerity except thoſe who im- poſed it. The commandant of the directo- ry's guard was ſhot at, and theſe great men themſelves had their party colored robes bedaubed with dirt. La Croix got a blow on the cheek. In ſhort, there is no telling what this impetuous people may do. Their character is ſo inconſtant, that it is impoſſi- ble to ſay whether they will for years conti- nue to bear the yoke, or whether they will ſhake it off in a month's time. Nothing is now talked of but making peace with the emperor and then joining all hands for the deſtruction of New Carthage.

"This is the noiſe of the public places of the mob, who know no more of the new Carthage than they do of the old. Since war has been talked of with us, it is not uncommon to meet with perſons (ſo extreme- ly ignorant are they in general here) who look upon America as the new Carthage and England as the old Carthage. This may ſerve at the ſame time to give you an idea of their diſtinguiſhing faculties. They are as ready to fight againſt us, who taught them what freedom was, as againſt the cruelleſt deſpots on earth. Among reaſonable people this is not the caſe. To them Americans are ſtill dear; and they ſpeak with becom- ing indignation of the conduct of the haugh- ty directory.

Chief Juſtice Elſworth'. Charge to the Grand Jury, delivered to them the 1ſt inſtant.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Placed as guardians of the laws, you have in truſt the government itſelf—A govern- ment, let me remark, entitled to affection, as well as ſupport—A government legitimate in its origin, free in its principles, and tried by effects eminently beneficent. If we look upon it as it is, the palladium of American liberty and ground of national hope, our ſolicitude for its preſervation will increaſe with the dangers to which it is expoſed.

The fondneſs for novelty, and extrava- gant anticipation of good, which aided the government at its outſet, muſt, from an eight years experiment of what any govern- ment on earth could realize, have given way to diſguſt, and the project of ſome new theory.

Leſs to have been expected is the baleful influence of thoſe elements of diſorganizati- on, and tenets of impiety, which have been propagated with a zeal that would have done honour to a better cauſe. Of the diſciplined many, it is manifeſt, that unhinged and im- perious, the mind revolts at every inſtituti- on which can preſerve order or protect right —while the heart, demoralized, becomes inſenſible to ſocial and civil obligation. So radically hoſtile to free government, are the impaſſioned and the impious!

It is further obſervable, that evils which annoy us, by a diſingenuous aſcription to cauſes that have had an agency in producing them are made extenſively the means of ſe- duction.

With concern I add, that whatever of diſaffection has ſprung, from theſe ſources, or the common incidents of government; or from untowardneſs of temper; a *ſpirit of party* has not failed to cheriſh, to ripen, and to marſhal. A ſpirit alas! which circum- ſpection has been incompetent to prevent; and which miſchief ſeems incompetent to ſatisfy. While it changes honeſt men, poi- ſons the ſources of public confidence, and palſies the hand of adminiſtration, it opens a door to *foreign influence*, that deſtroying angel of republics.

If from theſe indications within we derive an argument for vigilance and firmneſs in the execution of laws, how much is it ſtrengthened by the convulſing aſpect of ex- terior affairs? Whether allured by careſſes, or impelled by violence, the object ſtill is to ſeparate the people from the government. Yes, the avowed object is to ſeparate the people from the government; and of courſe to prepare them, by ſedition and rebellion, for a new order of things. We truſt in God that foreign government is not to prevail here; but without prompt ſupport and en- ergy given to our own, our truſt is but pre- ſumption.

You will now gentlemen, retire for conſi- deration. You will diligently enquire after all offences cognizable by this court, and due preſentment make. Should it be ne- ceſſary, Mr. Attorney will aſſiſt you with forms, or the court with further directions

The Parisians have published a print representing the first interview between Lord Malmesbury and M. Delacroix, in which the two figures are delineated in similar attitudes to the sign boards of our salutation taverns; and the Frenchman, with a very low bow asks Lord Malmesbury "*how he does?*" The reply is, "*I am much obliged by your polite enquiry, which I cannot answer of myself, but will send an express to my court to enquire.*"

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

We remarked some time since, that the yeomanry of New-England have a singular character, and altogether original. The following anecdote, which is literal truth, is very descriptive of that character.

A gentleman from Boston, riding in a sulkey in the country, met a farmer driving a team, and just entering a narrow pass, not wide enough to admit both carriages. The gentleman called out to the teamster, with an air of authority, to stop and let the sulkey pass. The countryman, not relishing this sort of authority, drove into the pass and stopped, and with a kind of jeering tone answered, "La, you seem to be in a hurry, friend." The gentleman was angry, and assumed a dictatorial air, swore at him for not giving him the road. The countryman with great good humour, replied,—"Why friend, you seem to be in a passion;" and still kept his ground. The gentleman recollected himself, and perceiving that this was not the way to treat a man that felt himself independent, assumed a smile, and with a civil address, said to him, "Come, friend, I'm in haste; I'll thank you to be good enough to pass on and let me have the road." The countryman, with an air of pleasantry, instantly answered, "Well now, if you had said that at first, you would have got along a great deal sooner;" and giving the word to his team, drove on; with a short lesson on good manners, that he will never forget.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

An evening paper of this city, some days ago, published a letter, signed "*George Wilson*," purporting that the writer had been requested to sign a paper, which had already received a hundred and fifty signatures, for the purpose of enrolling themselves to join the French, whenever they should declare war against the United States. The writer states, that he did sign it, but repented of it as soon as he had done it, and run his pen through his signature. This conduct he apprehended would exasperate the persons who called upon him, and this letter he writes to exonerate himself.—We understand, however, that the government of this state has investigated the business, and the whole proves an *unfounded fabrication*, calculated to disturb the peace of the city, and mislead the public mind.

A letter from Baltimore, dated the 11th inst. says, "We have this day an arrival from Port de Paix, by which it appears that all is tranquil there, and notwithstanding the depredations continued on our commerce, they nevertheless feel a great want of provisions. It is a pity that they are not starved into better conduct, of which, by the bye, there is some probability, as the most adventurous seem staggered at the conduct towards Mr. Pinckney."

The facility of divorce in France has given rise to some singular occurrences. In a commune in the environs of Paris a tradesman, by mutual consent, had parted with his first wife, and married a second. After an interval of three months, however, the first wife thot' proper to return home again, and contended with the second that she should be permitted to resume her former rights. The husband had the address to reconcile them; and the Journalist from whom we take the fact informs us, that the second wife has lain in, and that the first is six months advanced in her pregnancy.

The following curious fact is stated in a report made to the Council of Five Hundred in Paris, as an abuse to the laws of divorce.—"A young man who had married a young women of nineteen, having a grand aunt of 82 years of age, very rich, and whose property he wished to inherit, he divorced his wife, married his grand aunt, who settled all her fortune upon him by the marriage contract, and afterwards married his first wife"

[This is playing sharp at the game of matrimony. What infamous laws that license such abuses!]

An Abbe, who was very large and fat, coming late in the evening to a city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate. I believe so says the peasant, looking at him jocosely; for I saw a waggon pass in there this morning.

It seems that Dr. Anderson, a Scotch gentleman, has found the GOLDEN FLEECE, which Jason and his Grecian argonauts, undertook a voyage to obtain, nearly one thousand years before Christ. This may be one among innumerable proofs, derived from modern travellers and discoveries, that what are called ancient fables, are founded on facts; however disfigured afterwards by ignorance, superstition or political fancy. This at least would be the case, should it be found true, that a species of yellow tinge are existing in the interior of India or Tartary—a thing far from being improbable.

ANECDOTE.

A physician, after attending an honest Hibernian, through a long sickness, carried in his bill as usual, to visits and medicine, &c. "Very well," said the convalescent, on reading it—"I find no fault with your bill, dear Doctor" For your medicines I'll pay you the money; but as for the visits, my dear, when I get better, I'll pay you in visits again.

Pittsburgh, April 29.

Brigadier General Wilkinson, Commander in Chief of the Army, left this place on Tuesday last for Fort Washington—he will proceed from thence to Detroit, and visit all the posts in that quarter.

The 4th Regiment, commanded by Col. Thos. Butler, we understand, is ordered for Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, to protect the frontier inhabitants from the depredations of the Indians in that quarter.

THE Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.

By order,

JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y.

April 27, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Christian Lisnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the first Monday in December next for a hearing of the said parties, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties, or any others interested or concerned in the above caveat, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat against granting a patent to Francis Lisnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Washington county, alledging, that he the said Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the same. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Esquire, Surveyor General.

28th August, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in December next, for a hearing of the said parties, they having at least thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21st, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the first Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the said parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, six months notice, at least, being given in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and also six months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

THOSE who purchased LOTS opposite Pittsburgh, about the first of August last, are informed that the Patents are ready to be delivered by

F. NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, on the head waters of Montours Run, on the 31st March last, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, 11 years old, a star and snip, both hind feet white, black mane and tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES BEGGS.

April 21, 1797.

Donation Lands for Sale.

First District,	No. 91,	200 acres.
	182,	200
Fifth	96,	250
Seventh	1332,	200
Eighth	1682,	200
	1566,	200

Also, Out Lots No. 258, 261, 274, each containing ten acres, in the Reserved Tract on the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh. Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

April 27, 1797.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the one fourth part of Lot No. 284, marked and numbered in the plan of the town of Pittsburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood street, and 60 feet back to Lot No. 283. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stoops and to be sold by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

April 27, 1797.

A Caution.

JAMES SAMPLE, Esq. sheriff of Allegheny county, having advertised the fourth part of Lot No. 284 in Pittsburgh, for public sale on the 9th of May next, taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stoops, the public are hereby informed, that the said Lot is not the property of Samuel Stoops, and is not subject to the payment of any of his debts, the said Stoops having legally conveyed, and delivered possession of the same to me previous to any judgments being obtained against him, to wit. by deed of bargain and sale dated and executed the 12th December, 1795.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE Mill and Farm formerly owned by Reed and Forde, situated on the south fork of Ten Mile creek, about 12 miles from Redstone Old Fort, and two miles from the Monongahela. The Farm contains 106 acres about 30 acres cleared, 14 of which is meadow of the first quality, and much more may be made. The Mill is in tolerable repair, with bolting cloths, and every thing compleat for merchant work. There is on the premises a neat Frame Store House. The situation for collecting grain and the sale of goods is equal, if not superior to any in the western country. The purchaser will be allowed a credit for part of the purchase money. For further particulars apply to Messrs. A & J. Barker, Pittsburgh, who are duly authorised to make sale of the same.

KISSAM & SMITH.

April, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 22d instant, two apprentice boys named Hugh and Matthew Gardner, had on when they went away brown linsey hunting shirts and overalls—one is about 16 years of age, the other 14, they each took a nankeen coat and overals with them; it is supposed they will take the road to Pittsburgh, as their mother lives there. Whoever takes up the boys and lodges them in any goal, so that I may get them again, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges paid if brought home to me; I forewarn all persons from harbouring them at their peril.

THOMAS GREER.

April 24th, 1797.

All persons are hereby forwarned from trusting my indented servant man, Henry Clymer, as I am determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date, and will prosecute those who may harbour him.

JOHN ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1797.

Choppers and Grubbe

wanted in Beaver creek settlement, to make Sixty Thousand Rails, and to grub fifty acres or more of land, and to clear the same this spring fit for the plow, for which generous prices will be given in Cash or Goods, at the option of the workmen; half a dollar per hundred will be given for the Rails, and from three to six dollars per acre for grubbing and clearing according to the labour necessary in clearing, and the workmen will be supplied with good provisions, or the prices will be increased if they prefer supplying themselves with provisions. Also Ten or more smart active Axemen, with their own axes, are wanted to cut timber for open roads, and other farmers work, to which Ten Dollars per month will be given for the season, and the ensuing summer, and supplied of good provisions. Any persons desirous to engage on these terms, may apply to SAMUEL MENOUGH, at his tavern at Bready's about two miles above the mouth of Big Beaver, or to the subscriber at his Mills at the forks of Little Beaver.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1797. 2m

Whereas Mary, wife of the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming and improper manner, and has broken her contract of marriage in every particular, and has left my bed and board without any cause. I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WILLIAM COUSINS.

Allegheny county, Pitt township, April 12, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

We are informed by a correspondent that the English have for some time had in contemplation an attack, directed from Canada through the United States, on the Spanish possessions of Upper Louisiana: in which is even asserted they are recorded by some well known persons of credit in this country. In consequence of this, it is said, the Spanish Minister has made application to government, requiring proper measures being adopted to prevent this violation of our territory. What efficient steps our government have taken to prevent this violation of our neutrality, time will evince. At all events, we are informed that preparations are going on, on the part of the Spaniards, to repel an attack, and we have not the least doubt but their enemies will meet with a warm reception.—*Aurora.*

We are informed by a gentleman from New York, that the Ohio brings London news to the 9th March—The committee appointed for the investigation of the affairs of the bank, had reported a surplus of fifteen millions.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Notwithstanding the present appearance of an hostility fulfilling between the United States and the Republic of France, we have the best founded reasons for believing that the misunderstanding will be of a very short duration, after the business shall have been laid before Congress by the President.

[*Gazette paper.*]

April 18.

It appears from Charleston, a small boat has been fitted out from that port as a French privateer. She carries six men and was sworn off North Edisto.

Buonaparte, in his proclamation, tells the clergy in Italy, they shall be protected, if they behave like *christians*. A *French republican* recommending *christianity*, is a most ridiculous farce.

Upwards of *eight columns* of the Albany Gazette are filled with accounts of meetings and appointments of committees for Electioneering purpoles.

The British government send convicts to New South Wales—The French have themselves the trouble of a long voyage, by sending their felons to Old South Wales.

It is said that Spain is bound to pay fifteen millions of livres annually to France in return for which France guarantees Gibraltar to Spain. We think, if France gets her money, she will let Great Britain take care of Gibraltar.

Among the curiosities of the present day is a patent granted to a man for contriving a coffin to constructed as to secure the dead against a *future resurrection*.

Some disquietudes have lately taken place in the provice of Maine, in which the gaol of Pascalborough has been broken open. The circumstances we are to learn.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittsburgh in particular, that they have set up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the house formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street, where those who please to favor them with their custom may depend on having their work well done, in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *subscribers having laid out a TOWN on the east side of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Cussewago, offer the the Lots for sale at moderate prices, without any condition of settlement.*

It is situated on a high level spot on the second bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and secure harbour for boats to load and unload at all seasons—there is a Grist and Saw Mill within half a mile, and several Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the course of the present year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on streets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public square, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uses.

Purchasers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G Heron, Pittsburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premises, who have also plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B All those who have applied for Lots in said Town, are desired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, else they will be void.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated English Messenger got by Membrino, who covered in '34 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampson; who was the sire of Bay Malton, whose dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the sister of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reserved to during the months of April and May next *only* during the ensuing season, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Bushels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Season, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet shod. The Horse and Pedigree to be found at the stable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittsburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

THE partnership of Giffin and Morrison being dissolved, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Shaw, on the east side of St. Andrew's Bridge in Front street, where he carries on as usual the CABINET MAKING business in all its branches. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner, and with the utmost dispatch. He hopes by a steady application to business, and a sincere desire to please to merit the favour of the public.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1797.

N. B. A generous price will be given for seasoned Cherry and Walnut Boards. —— Wanted, as an Apprentice to the above business a smart lad of about 15 or 16 years of age.

Just Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELEN,

A FRESH *and General Assortment of* DRY GOODS, HARD WARE QUEENSWARE, *and* GROCERIES, *and a few Barrels of* JUNIPER BERRIES.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1797.

Matthew M'Eown,

HOSIER

TAKES *this method of informing the public that he has removed to the house formerly owned by Fergus Ferguson, near the Academy, where he continues to carry on the Stocking Making Business. He has a quantity of Thread, Cotton and Thread, and Cotton Hose, which he will sell wholesale or by the single pair.— Those who wish to favour him with their custom may depend upon punctuality and dispatch*

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscribers on the road leading from Pittsburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the first Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and stand till Saturday, and so move each Saturday to the next stand during the season. The price for the season to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Bushel of Oats, & double to insure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, his was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is sufficient to recommend him. It is needless to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Whereas my wife Susannah

has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLIARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE-HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1797.

The Elegant Horse

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of Mr. Joseph Irwin, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the first week in April, and the second week in April at Mr. John Thompson's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb township, and will continue week about at the aforesaid places to the first of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one bushel of oats for each mare the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at the first coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the single leap, and Fifty Shillings for insuring a colt, the money to be paid on the first day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing star and snip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring, fitting for either saddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horse old Patriarch, his dam was an Esopus mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further description of him would be unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to those who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforesaid places may be depended on.

WILLAIM HUEY.

March 23, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribe, from Little Beaver creek, last March, an indented servant man named John M'Kee, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 or 23 years of age, had on a light coloured ruled linsy coat, and a yellow hunting shirt; he came from Muddy creek settlement in York county, and was bred a miller. He was settled on a tract of land of the subscriber's, and has a wife and two children, twins, about six months old. his wife is a fresh young looking woman with sandy hair; it is suspected that he has taken a good deal of my property with him. He worked at Allen's ferry, on the Allegheny river, for some time, and from there is supposed to have gone across the mountains. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said servant in the jail of this or any of the adjoining counties, or deliver him to the subscriber on Little Beaver creek, shall receive the above reward together with reasonable charges.

ANDREW JOHNSTON.

Allegheny county, April 10, 17

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then sold to continue from day to day, till the whole are sold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittsburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury street, bounded on the north side of Penn street to an alley called Garrison alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out street 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury street aforesaid along the end of said Lots to Garrison alley, also eleven Lots beginning from Marbury street on the south side of Penn street, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn street, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury street to Garrison alley aforesaid also eleven Lots on the north side of Liberty street from Marbury street aforesaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforesaid—a small triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, West and Liberty street—also a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two story log House with a stone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty streets—also a triangular Lot No. 328, with an extensive front on Liberty street, running from said street to Fourth street and the end of the jail Lots—also Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant street, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth street and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be sold to the highest bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchase to be paid on the day of sale, and for the remainder considerable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE Esq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be also seen.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

To be sold at private sale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling House, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevil, situated in Second street. As few houses in this town are constructed on a better plan for business of every kind. It will suffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Esq. for further particulars, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchase money, a considerable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and possession given on the first of June next.*

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1797.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the stable of the subscriber during this season, the price for the season for each mare is three dollars and an half and one bushel of oats, and seven dollars and two bushel of oats for insuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a star and snip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, seven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former stands. The money to be paid on or before the first day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1797.

N B One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares crossing either of the rivers.

To be Rented or Sold

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or less, situated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittsburgh. For particulars enquire of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1797.

Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near David Gilleland's, a small red and white Cow, about 5 years old, bored in both horns, and a crop and slit in the near ear.— The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM CONNELL.

April 4, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber

in the Ohio river, two CANOES, the one a large poplar Canoe, with two steeples and a ring in one of them in the fore end, and a foot step in said end; the other a small button wood Canoe, with a seat in one end. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber at the four mile run on the Ohio river, proving property, and paying charges.

ANDREW JACK.

April 6, 1797.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice, that the incorporated society of the United Brethren in America, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, are lawfully entitled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, partly the gift of the Legislature of the said state to the said society, and partly purchased by the same, which are duly located and deeds granted therefor, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, adjoining the reserved town land, and the other of the said tracts on the west corner of the state of Pennsylvania, running from Lake Erie along the western boundary line over Conneaut creek 160 chains, and from the corner of the state eastward, 470 chains.

The delineations can be seen in the offices, and by the regular surveyors in said county.

Now this is to give warning to each and every adventurer, who by an improvement intends to make a claim to some land in those parts, that they may take especial care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

IAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie, situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions—each square of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide,

Exclusive of the lots reserved for public use, it contains 3591 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division—the most of them being 82 feet in width and 85 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

For Sale for cash, or

will be exchanged for Iron Ware or Merchandize.

A Valuable Tract of patented Land situate on the Youghiogeny river, two miles from the Iron works of John Holker, Esq. It contains 217 acres and allowance, of which a large part is first rate level river bottom, with upwards of 50 acres improved—its contiguity to the above works and the works at the Falls, makes a ready and good market for every article a farmer has to spare— For terms apply to the subscriber at the mouth of Jacob's creek.

FRANCIS BRYAN

Fayette county, 27th March, 1797

Tavern-keepers in the county

of Allegheny, will take NOTICE,

THAT all tavern licenses now existing will expire on the 10th day of August next, and all persons who shall continue after that day to keep tavern without having taken out new licenses, will be liable to indictment at the following court. I therefore hereby give notice to all who intend after that day and before next September court to keep tavern, that they must present petitions for recommendation at the court to be held here on the first Monday in June next.

JAMES BRISON, Clerk of the
Court of Quarter Sessions of
Allegheny County.

Pittsburgh, 13th April, 1797.

ENTERED with the subscriber, woodranger for the county of Allegheny, as a stray, a dark bay Horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, no brand or ear mark, trots and paces, and has some saddle marks. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber on the bank of Chartiers creek, four miles from Pittsburgh

JOHN BELL.

April 14, 1797